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JANUARY CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of January was as follows:

1. Sunday, 11.....50,109	21. Sunday.....49,444
2. "12.....50,112	22. ".....49,444
3. "13.....50,112	23. ".....49,444
4. "14.....50,112	24. ".....49,444
5. "15.....50,112	25. ".....49,444
6. "16.....50,112	26. ".....49,444
7. "17.....50,112	27. ".....49,444
8. "18.....50,112	28. ".....49,444
9. "19.....50,112	29. ".....49,444
10. "20.....50,112	30. ".....49,444
11. "21.....50,112	31. ".....49,444
12. "22.....50,112	
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28. ".....50,112	
29. ".....50,112	
30. ".....50,112	
31. ".....50,112	

Total for the month.....1,265,138
Daily average for the month.....40,807

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of January was 1,265,138, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 28, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for January to have been 45,183.

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30. ".....50,112	
31. ".....50,112	

Total for the month.....1,265,138
Daily average for the month.....40,807

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of January was 50,112, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 5, the number of Sundays during the month, shows the net Sunday average for January to have been 10,022.

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GAS MONOPOLY BEGINNING TO LEARN LESSON.

Yesterday we made a few observations in these columns regarding the force of public opinion as a regulator of public service rendered by street railway companies. Today we desire to make a few more, this time on the force of public opinion as a regulator of gas companies.

Three years ago officials of the Washington Gas Light Company declared with horror-stricken accents that their company would be ruined if it charged less than \$1 per thousand cubic feet for gas. In response to the pressure of public opinion, however, they reduced the price to 90 cents—and made more money than ever.

The first of this year the price was reduced to 85 cents, and now the general counsel for the gas company, in a statement to stockholders, intimates that a further reduction may be made before next January. He supplements this with a statement outlining the policy of the company to increase its output by encouraging more general use of gas.

The gas company has discovered what the Consolidated Gas Company of New York has discovered, and what other public service companies are discovering all over the country—that it pays in dollars and cents to make service cheap, or, in other words, that it is better business to have a large number of people use a large quantity of gas at a low price than to have a small number of people use a small quantity of gas at a high price.

It has taken the officials of the local gas monopoly a long time to make this discovery, but the company's latest announcement shows that enlightenment is coming.

It would probably be too much to expect the gas company to go one step further and deal honestly with the people of Washington in the question of the value of its properties. Its claim to a valuation of \$13,000,000 is again set forth in its report for 1910, just made public. If its officials are really converted to the policy of cheap gas, they will now come forward with a proposition to have made a valuation of the gas company's physical properties and to have created in Washington a public utilities commission for the control and regulation of public service corporations.

If the gas company would exert for these reforms the influence with which it has always heretofore succeeded in heading off gas legislation in Congress, the passage of a bill for valuation of its plant and for the establishment of a public utilities commission would probably be assured.

INCREASING PERILS OF CITY STREETS.

Rapid condensation of population and increase in the number of vehicles on the streets are tending to make the highways of great cities almost as dangerous as the zone of fire in battle. In New York the number of persons killed by vehicles on the streets in 1910 was 218, almost double the number killed in 1900. Of these 90 were children under fourteen years of age, as compared with thirty-one of like age sacrificed to traffic in 1900.

The figures seem to show that after a certain point of density of traffic the danger of the streets increases far out of proportion to the increase in population of the city. Although the automobile is the chief offender, the number of deaths due to horse-driven vehicles has likewise doubled. When there are added to these constant perils incidental casualties such as the sub-

way explosion of gas, the dynamite explosion, perils of skyscraper construction, falling signs and the like, it will be seen that the situation is one that will in a few years have to be dealt with by something other than idle speculation.

As buildings are made higher, the density of temporary population, especially in business and financial districts, is wonderfully increased. The crush has as the one means of travel only a narrow street, which must accommodate also the constantly augmented streams of traffic. Whether the solution will be elevated walkways, with road rules for pedestrians as well as vehicles, is, of course, a present conjecture; but that the city of the future must make some provision for the safety of the people who make it great is as evident as that, otherwise, it must speedily reach the limit of its development.

THE CLIMAX OF OLE BULL'S LIFE HISTORY.

More than thirty years have elapsed since that master violinist, Ole Bull, passed away. The announcement that his widow has just died will call up many reminiscences of that brilliant period when the American people of the middle nineteenth century were getting practically their first taste of Old World art and music. The outpouring which greeted Jenny Lind upon her arrival at Castle Garden set the currents of our esthetic life and thought flowing in new channels and prepared the way for the enthusiasm which greeted the great Norwegian violinist. A generation which still remembered the brilliant performance of Paganini, whose witchery defied all criticism until measured by the colder canons of later days, gladly hailed Ole Bull as the successful rival of the eccentric Italian. His had been a varied and adventurous career before he reached America. His mad effort to drown himself in the Seine had been the turning point of his struggle toward success. A defective title to the Pennsylvania acres on which he had planned to settle large numbers of his countrymen swept away his accumulations and drove him to his magic violin again. With it he won another fortune, and soon thereafter a wife, then still a girl, a native of Wisconsin, who survived him thirty years.

"Happy are the people," says the proverb, "whose annals are brief." Little has been heard in recent years of the widow of the distinguished artist who made her home in Cambridge, the center of an admiring circle of artists and litterateurs. Possessed of an ample fortune, she passed her days in serene enjoyment of life, but without faithful to the memory of the husband of her youth. It was her last wish that her body should be cremated and the ashes scattered upon the grave in Bergen, where the great violinist had long rested. Her wishes are to be carried out, and in the meantime the very announcement of her death comes like a voice from the past. The very soul of music has taken up many habitations during the past three decades. Enterprising impresarios bring us from Russia, from Hungary, from Italy many brilliant artists. But, coming as he did at a time when the American taste for music, if less highly developed was more sparingly fed, Ole Bull has left memories which stand unchallenged and alone. What may be termed the romance of his unique career finds a fitting climax in the fact that death, in consigning dust to dust, unites him with the wife of his youth.

THE HUMORS OF THE BORDER CAMPAIGN.

What Sidney Smith would call "the goats' side of the story" has not yet been forthcoming to throw light upon the recent campaign around Juarez. We simply know that the stronghold of Gaminus was captured without a shot, and that from this vantage ground the insurgents sallied forth to war. The correspondents who pass freely in and out of the insurgent camp evidently induced the obliging General Orozco to pull off a little rehearsal along the banks of the Rio Grande at some point where the assembled spectators on the American side of the river could get an unobstructed view. The Federal forces, who take themselves more seriously, would make no definite promises of co-operation, and when they rose to the familiar cry of "Up, Guards, and at them," their heart was not in the work. They felt that the attendance was not yet large enough and complained that some of the principal characters in the cast had not arrived.

The insurgents might have made the same excuse, since they had been waiting several days until No. 2 company could finish a little engagement in the southern part of the state. But they were good sports, and came out with banners and tatters flying. The exhibition lasted more than half an hour. On account of the absence of the Mole St. Nicholas correspondent the battle picture as it reads in the newspapers is not so graphic as one could wish, but it is evident that one could get a rather good idea of what war would be like if both sides were mad. The spectators on the Texas side enjoyed the performance very much, and at the close of the afternoon threw a few trifles of pesos across the river and expressed their lasting appreciation. Rumors that the insurgent forces

had run out of ammunition were only partially confirmed by the fact that when the correspondents joined the insurgent general at the close of what one may call hostilities he had to borrow enough ink to fill his fountain pen. He also expressed an earnest hope that he might live to reach El Paso and a square meal.

It seems pathetic to think of four or five hundred men enduring heat and fatigue merely to amuse a border population and yet be permitted to go to bed hungry under the chaparral when the day's work is over. Common humanity would suggest that the performers should hereafter be invited to supper after the exhibition.

A PASTORAL TEST OF THE "HIGH COST."

We await with interest the adjustment of the wage scale of Rev. J. H. Jowett, of Birmingham, England, who has accepted a call to be pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

The church in question has been for some time attempting to secure Mr. Jowett's services. He is famous in his own country as an organizer of religious movements, practically applied. The United Kingdom so far numbers him among its assets that the rumor of his leaving called forth letters of regret from the bishops of the Catholic and the Established Churches. His acceptance of the call to New York gave rise to considerable comment connected with the recent political slogan of "American gold."

This criticism arose from the fact that the reverend gentleman was offered a salary of \$12,000 a year and a house. It seems, however, that the natural assumption that the material advantages of the move favored the decision was unfounded, for in accepting the post Mr. Jowett has written the trustees as follows:

I am sure I shall not need the large stipend you so graciously offered me, and when I meet the officers of the church I shall seek their judgment as to what is the equivalent to the stipend I am receiving in my present charge. This will make me perfectly happy in my work.

Now, here is a situation which the average American will view with surprise, not to say misgiving. Why should a man depreciate his own services? What matters it to the employer that the employer puts a value on his work which he has not been accustomed to put on it himself? In such circumstances the A. B. C. of business philosophy is to take a chance and attempt with a fortified self-confidence to "make good." Yet here comes a preacher looking his salary in the mouth and thereby upsetting all standards of ordinary business acumen.

Personally, we rather think that Mr. Jowett has proved the purity of his motives at the cost of a reasonable recompense. The salary suggested was a moderate one for what the Fifth Avenue Church wanted and bargained for. In England Mr. Jowett receives £1,000 (about \$5,000) per annum. He feels himself comfortable on that amount, and as a true disciple wants no more than his comfort. There arises the different cost of comfort in New York and in Birmingham, England. There is involved, in fact, the whole question of the protective tariff, of the higher cost of living, of the advanced standard of American subsistence. When Mr. Jowett comes to consider his natural obligations and expenses, we fear that his view of \$12,000 a year will take the proportions of things viewed through the little end of a telescope. "Three moves equal a fire" is eternally true in humble life; when it comes to crossing the ocean to make a new settlement, an increase of 125 per cent in salary is not the Croesuslike proposition that it might appear at first glance to a modest country parson.

An anxious inquirer would like to know how it is that a loaf of bread made in Vienna from American flour is twice the size of the loaf made over here and sold for the same price. The only man who could answer is busy just now with the question as to whether the chicken or the egg came first.

Dr. Tanner, at the age of eighty-one, has started another fast as a protest against the high cost of living. The great abstainer seems to overlook the fact that this thing of medical attention is a considerable item in the cost of living.

The average American consul has to send home a considerable number of letters in the course of his term of office to be at least entitled to a good home while he himself is away.

The Virginia joker who held up his friend, the bank cashier, for a lark will confine his exuberance to padded bricks and sneaking powder if he succeeds in leaving the hospital.

The weather is usually regarded as a safe topic, because it has no relatives, but the street cleaning department has a rather brotherly feeling toward a timely thaw.

The League of Republican State Clubs must have had more to eat than at the meeting last year in New York. The attendance seems to have been fairly good.

The piper comes rather high when Mme. Eames has to pay \$100,000 to a baritone's wife in order to marry him herself.

There could be no doubt that Senator Money would be in favor of fortifying anything that might be under discussion.

It is reliably reported that the great wolf hunter was not at the White House reception on Tuesday night.

The federals and insurgents in Honduras are now treating. Is it pulque or straight American cocktail?

QUAKERS DEFENDED IN HOUSE SPEECH

Representative Butler Causes "Offensive" Words to Be Stricken From Bill.

Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, one of the few Quakers in the House, afforded an unusual angle to an otherwise academic debate on the Moon bill to codify the laws, when he came to the front with a spirited defense of the attitude of the Quakers during the civil war.

In defining the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, the Moon bill lay particular stress upon the requirement that when a war claim is presented against the Government it must be established that the claimant did not give aid or comfort to the rebellion, and that if a claimant resided in a territory occupied at any time by the Confederates, it should be considered that he had aided in such revolution. Such residence, the bill sets forth, is to be considered as prima facie evidence of sympathy with the "rebels."

Mr. Butler objected to such a wholesale characterization, and he finally succeeded in having the language stricken from the bill.

"Language is offensive," he said. "This language is offensive to the class of people with which you are familiar, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Butler. "It is offensive to the Quakers, the Mennonites, and the Quakers of Pennsylvania. These people, during the war, lived in the valleys of York and Adams and Franklin counties. They did not deem it necessary to have their allegiance to the Union known, that they should be asked, or that they should join in hostilities. At a certain period of the war Lee and Gordon, under the wording of this bill, 'held away' in Pennsylvania."

The section of the bill is complete without this language. It should not be charged that because they were unfortunate enough to dwell in the slaughter house of the war they were disloyal toward a Union they had helped to maintain since their forefathers set it up.

Let Them Give Quietly.

"These people do not believe in the philosophy of the Vikings—that it was necessary to be wounded to be happy—and I speak for that class of people who live quietly and humbly in the shadow of their own trees, not listening to the teachings of the masters who talked like angels, but who lived like men."

Representative James of Kentucky also objected to the wording of the section, declaring that many claimants in Kentucky were in sympathy with the Union, whereas they occupied homes in the territory "under sway" of Confederate troops, which would far them from receiving aid at the home of Mrs. J. B. Henderson. The House finally struck out the objectionable clause by a vote of 165 to 75.

TIMELY LETTERS TO THE TIMES MAIL BAG

DISCUSSES THE GLORY OF BEING BORN A WOMAN

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
A short time ago some sister wrote in The Times about the pathos of being born a woman. I was so moved that I wish to write about the glory of being born a woman. Think of this great glorious old earth; how could it be peopled by men for so long a time? Think of the noble sons of our land, and of the privilege of watching over their infancy, and helping them grow into strong manhood. Think of the honor of the pure good women being looked up to by all good men, and of the privilege of being a rule supreme, honored, and loved by her sons and daughters, and I trust by many husbands. Man would become savage, if it were not for the refining influence of good women. But there is a pathetic side, my sisters, and that is when woman fails to keep up to the high standard of their calling, and causes man to turn from her. A good woman is a good man's equal, in every respect except physical strength, and his superior in purity and refinement. Why deplore the birth of woman, when she is such a blessing, and the very finest of God's work? Let her fulfill her duty and privilege by using all the Creator has bestowed upon her to make man better to help him struggle up the mountain side to the high place God intended for him.
Gaithersburg, Md.

CURFEW ARRESTS WOULD DISGRACE THE CHILDREN

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
One of the most foolish of the relics of the times of William the Norman and his tyrannical successors the curfew is about to be inflicted upon the city of Washington. There are many objections to the enactment of such laws. But the one paramount objection is that children are already liable to arrest too often. Every child who is arrested too often is a disgrace, and every time a child is disgraced unnecessarily by law, the law has helped to make a criminal. There is a class of people who reverence the traditions and institutions of the past. The curfew laws, the whipping posts, and other gone-to-seed regulations of antiquity seem to them proper to be revamped. No curfew law should be enacted and all attempts in that direction should be frowned upon by all right-minded people.
EVERETT SPRING.

WOULD SUBSTITUTE WORD CLERK FOR EMPLOYE

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
I wish to call attention to the Gillett bill and why every employee of the Government should work for its passage. By the contributory plan in case of a change in the head of a department, as a rule, some of the employees are dismissed; that is, the resignation is called for, which is just the same, only the employee has a chance to get back if he resigns. If dismissed there is no chance of ever working for your Uncle Sam again, so every one usually resigns if given a chance. Now, these cases of resignation in which the contributory pension comes in handy just when it is most needed.

You will notice that I use the word employee, and not clerk, as you do in your editorials. There are about 8,000 non-clerical employees in this city that are more entitled to a reclassified pay roll than the clerks. There are firemen, \$20; electricians, \$20 to \$30; watchmen, \$20. The former two classes work every Sunday, in some of the departments, and every other Sunday. In others they work eight hours, and not six and one-half. The watchmen, of which there are a good number, work every day in the year except thirty days' annual leave. All three of these classes work nights as well as days.

Messengers get \$40. Now why a messenger is worth \$40 a month more than those others is a mystery to me, and, indeed, to every one else.

But what we want is to have the Gillett bill cover all, and wherever the word clerk appears have it struck out and substitute employee. And let there be no more of these cases of resignation which the contributory pension comes in handy just when it is most needed.

Hoping you will print this so I can send a clipping to my Congressman, EMPLOYEE.

TRIBUTE TO GREELEY A PROPER ESTIMATE

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
The Times editorial under the caption, "The Centenary of Horace Greeley's Birth," should find a permanent place in some standard book of the literature of America. It should be read by the young men of America; and for all time.

Spends Fortune in Order to Wed Affinity



MME. EMMA EAMES.

Mrs. Vanderbilt to Aid New York Outcast Girls

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Big Sisters movement is said to have enlisted the aid of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, its head-aid in St. George's Deaconess Home, at 208 East Sixteenth street. The Big Sisters plan to do for erring Protestant girls what the Big Brothers do for boys—that is, help them to new interests that will tend to improve their condition. They hope to be able to send a number of girls to a camp in the country next summer.

Last Lecture of Series.

The fourth and last of the series of lectures on woman suffrage will be delivered by Mrs. Husted Harper tomorrow morning at the home of Mrs. J. B. Henderson. The subject of the talk will be "The Causes that will Determine the Final Results."

Will Test Twelve-Inch Projectile As in Battle

To test the effect of a twelve-inch projectile upon an armored vessel at battle range, 8,000 yards, the ram Katabdin today took position at the mouth of the Potomac river, to be fired upon by the guns of the monitor Talahassee.

The ram has been fitted with eleven-inch armor plates, and it was stated by naval officers here today that the conditions of the test are practically those of a battle.

Representatives Enghelbright and Thomas, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, were among those to watch the test on board the torpedo boat Bailey, as were also Captain Knight and Lieutenant Commander Holden of the naval bureau of ordnance, and Major O'Hearn, Major Hero, and Captain Fries, representing the army.

THE EAMES CASE

Famous Opera Singer Buys Off Baritone's First Wife for \$100,000.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Mme. Emma Eames, after months of vain protest at the cruelty of Mme. de Gogorza and fearful of growing wan with pining for her operative affinity, has consented to put up the \$100,000 which Mme. de Gogorza demands before she will permit her husband to secure a divorce so that he may marry Mme. Eames.

Since 1905, when de Gogorza went on his first tour with Mme. Eames, his infatuation for her has been common gossip on the grand opera circuit. Mme. Eames made no secret of the reciprocal affection she had for the handsome baritone. The couple claimed that their union had been planned in heaven. Mme. de Gogorza, however, could not be persuaded to believe in the divine plan and although she and her husband were legally separated in 1906 by the French courts, the separations was not such a complete divorce as would permit of the subsequent marriage of either.

Finally she announced that she appraised de Gogorza at \$100,000 and after much reflection and pining Mme. Eames has decided to pay.

Would Stop Peddling By Boys on Street at Night

Judge William H. De Lacy, of the Juvenile Court, is in favor of prohibiting small boys from peddling gum, shoestrings, and other articles on the street at night, and will recommend a number of changes in the juvenile correction system. He gleaned several new ideas at the recent Child's Welfare Exhibit in New York, and endeavored to utilize them in Washington. The practice of holding juveniles in police station over night and then taking them to the Juvenile Court is condemned by Judge De Lacy, who said such practices exist in other cities.

Choir Boys of St. Paul's Form Charitable Club

The Choristers' Club has been formed by the choir boys of St. Paul's Catholic Church. Its by-laws, adopted at the first meeting, last night, state the object of the club to be to help boys who are not so fortunate and not so well cared for as the members of the club.

Part of the weekly dues will be devoted to charity work in behalf of young boys. William Creveling was elected president, and the Right Rev. Monsignor Mackin is the guiding patron of the club.

makers in Congress will be able to see it in that light, will only help a few thousands when the work will make far worse for the millions whose salary is likely to ever remain the same or grow less. Then, too, a general increase of the Government employees' salary would only give license to the hogish trusts to go even higher in the already too high cost of food. A reduction of 20 per cent, in the cost of food, would be equivalent to a 20 per cent increase in salary, and probably more, for the trusts would not lower their prices. The reasons given by these "hard worked" clerks for an increase of pay is, that the cost of living is so high. Does it not look reasonable, then, if their salaries be increased that the trusts will go even higher in the price of food? Certainly they would. And what then, pray tell us, would become of the rest of the toiling millions of poor men, women and children, whose names are not to be found in Uncle Sam's book of life?

Let us, then, cease fighting for a higher salary for the Government clerks and turn our work in behalf of our enemy of mankind—the trusts—and all of the American citizens will be benefited thereby. Cheaper food will be equivalent to higher salary.
J. C. CUNNINGHAM.

TAKES A BROAD INTEREST IN GREAT FALLS PROJECT

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
I am greatly interested in the Great Falls power proposition, not primarily because of any pecuniary benefit to be derived therefrom, but for the reason that I hope to see the development of the water power all over this country progress in such a manner that its great value may be brought vividly to the minds of the whole people and passed on to the children. I hope that at the same time neither doing injury or injustice to present investments of special interests nor benefiting them by granting them profligate franchises in perpetuity, or near perpetuity, at an expense of a deserving and long suffering people that might be expressed in much more pitiable terms than is represented merely in the dollars and cents.

While reading your commendable disquisitions on the subject and the interviews thereon, I have been moved to call to your notice, and ask you to give some information, if there is any, as to how the charter granted by a Virginia Legislature and held by the Great Falls Power Company, can secure to that company any rights outside of the boundary of the State of Virginia which is in this instance the Virginia shore of the Potomac? Could not the Potomac river at Great Falls be considered totally on the Maryland side without the Virginia Legislature or any of its creatures, including the charter, having constitutional jurisdiction or power to interfere? The waters of the Potomac are in the State of Maryland, as the Legislature of Virginia and its charter company must know.

Editor's Note—It is not under its charter that the Great Falls Power Company holds any water rights at Great Falls, but through its ownership of about 900 acres of land on the Virginia shore, just below the falls. The Maryland boundary is low water of the Potomac river on the Virginia side, the river thus being in the State of Maryland. However, the agreement between Maryland and Virginia by which the boundary was fixed, in 1877, provided that Virginia should have "a right to such use of the river beyond the line of low-water mark as may be necessary to the full enjoyment of her riparian ownership." Although the Potomac river is Maryland property, owners of land on the Virginia side are entitled to use its waters. They could not be deprived of their riparian rights without compensation.